

TAB

THE LENINGRAD AND MOSCOW INSTITUTES OF ORIENTAL LANGUAGES

Both the Leningrad and Moscow Institutes of Oriental Languages were organized in 1920. In 1930 they were put under the jurisdiction of the Communist Party(bolshevik) under whose jurisdiction they remained until at least 1943.

Prior to 1935 the Leningrad Institute was known as the Leningrad Living Oriental Institute of Yenukidze. After the liquidation of Yenukidze the name was changed to the Leningrad Oriental Institute. Up to the outbreak of the Russo-German war when the Institute closed down, it was located on Maksimilyanovski Pereulok, 7.

Prior to 1935 the Moscow Institute was known as the Moscow Narimanov Institute of Oriental Languages. In 1935 its name was also changed, and it became known as the Moscow Oriental Institute. Up to at least 1943 the Director of the Moscow Institute was one Professor FESENKO who had served in China as an adviser to Mikhail BORODIN, an outstanding member of Soviet State Security who was active in China in the late 1920s. The Moscow Institute was located at Maroseika, 2. In the fall of 1941 when the German threatened Moscow, the Moscow Institute of the Institute was transferred to Fergana in Soviet Turkestan. However, only the Military Faculty operated there regularly.

Each Institute was organized into several faculties which were established over a period of years.

The Political Faculty was established in 1932 during a reorganization of both Institutes. The Foreign Trade Faculty was established during the same period. The Japanese Faculty or so-called "Special Section" was created in 1934 for the express purpose of training young nationals in Japanese activities. Students attending this Faculty were slated for work in military and political organization.

ations in either countries influenced by or interested in Japan. The Faculty of Translators was set up in 1935 for the purpose of training translators of Marxist -Leninist literature. The Military Faculty was established in 1939 ~~at~~ the Moscow Institute only.

Administration

A Director was the head of each institute, and each faculty with the exception of the Military Faculty, which was headed by a military man, was directed by a civilian Dean who was responsible to the Director of the Institute. The professors of the an Institute ~~was~~ responsible to the Director from whom they received their orders and guiding principles. Professors and teachers of the same subject formed a so-called chair(Kafedra) which was presided over by a chairman who was one of the professors. The chairman settled all questions either with the Director, the Dean concerned or the Party Committee Secretary attached to the Institute who served as the right hand man of the Director.

Entrance Qualifications

Each Institute had between four and five hundred students between the ages of 25-30 with the exception of the Translators Faculty and the Military Faculty where the students were apt to be between 25 and 40.

From 1930 on only members of the VKP(b) with several years standing in the Party and with unblemished backgrounds were eligible to attend the Institutes. Candidates, except for the Military Faculty, were proposed by the district party committees who forwarded their lists of candidates to the Central Committee of the VKP(b). The Central Committee was responsible for the final screening and approval.

Programs, General

The course of instruction at the institutes covered a three year period, programs differing slightly according to the faculty the student was enrolled in.

Lectures common to the whole faculty such as History of the VKP(b) were delivered at the same time for all students of that faculty. However for the specialized lectures on languages, history, etc. of a particular country,, the classes were only attended by the interested students concerned.

Of the faculties of the ^{three} Institutes, only ~~the~~ are of primary interest as far as the Soviet Intelligence Services are concerned - the Political Faculty, the Foreign Trade Faculty, and the Military Faculty.

The Political Faculty

The Political Faculty is of interest in that it trained many Soviets who subsequently were posted outside the country on behalf of the Soviet Intelligence Services under semi-diplomatic and official cover. Among other categories, it trained individuals for the following positions:

1. ^{Foreign office NKID (MID) who were sent to the} Employees of the Soviet embassies, legations and consulates ^{as consuls, clerks, etc.}
2. Employees of the Tass News Agency
3. Secret Police and Intelligence Agents for work either in oriental countries or else in the USSR on oriental subjects. This training was done unofficially & most individuals in this category were posted outside the USSR in a minor official capacity.

All students at the Political Faculty were required to take the following subjects:

1. History of the VKP(b) (1 year, 2 hours per week)
2. Political economics (1 year, 4 hours per week)
3. Dialectical materialism (4 hours during one year)
4. Leninism (4 hours during one year)
5. Soviet law (4 hours during one year)
6. International law (4 hours during one year)
7. One Oriental language, the language of the country with which the student was to be concerned (10 hours a week for all three years). In addition the student had to acquire a knowledge of the European language most commonly used in the country to which he was going or on which he was going to work. Except for students studying Turkish, all ~~took~~ studied the English language for six hours a week during the three years. Turkish students studied French for the same amount of time.
8. Physical geography of the country concerned (2 hours a week for 6 months)
9. Economics of the country concerned (2 hours a week for a year)
10. Political structure of the country concerned (2 hours a week for a year)
11. Political structure of the country concerned (2 hours a week for a year).

THE FOREIGN TRADE FACULTY

Students attending the Foreign Trade Faculty were by and large slated for work upon graduation with the Foreign Trade Directorate, the NKVT(MVT). This Directorate has been particularly used by Soviet Military Intelligence as a cover for its officers going abroad on technical intelligence assignments. Students at this Faculty covered the following subjects:

1. History of the VKP(b) (2 hours per week for a year)
2. Political economics(4 hours per week for a year)
3. Leninism(4 hours per week for a year)
4. Organization of Soviet trade(2 hours per week for a year)
5. Training in the following subjects for two hours a week for a year— timber, oil, machinery, rubber, and chemicals. Only one of these subjects was required.
6. For language requirements see # 7 under the Political Faculty.
7. Geography of the country(2 hours a week for six months).
8. Economics of the country concerned(2 hours a week for six months).
9. Political structure of the country concerned(2 hours per week for a year).

The Military Faculty

The aim of the Military Faculty was to train officers of the Red Army in Oriental languages and to give them a thorough knowledge of the conditions in Eastern countries, ^{+ especially to train the Politruks attached to Red Army units.} The students in this course attended by orders of the Staff HQ of the various Military Districts ^{bordering} on the Oriental Frontiers of the USSR. These districts were three in number- The Special Army of the Far East ⁽¹⁾ with HQ in Khabarovsk; the Central Asiatic Military District ⁽²⁾ with HQ in Tashkent; and the Transcaucasian Military District ^{(3). The Faculty was also set up to train} with HQ in Tiflis (Tbilisi).

The students attending this course were officers with the ranks of from Lieutenant to Colonel. Since these students had all received a thorough military and political training in various military academies, political training was only lightly touched upon. The program of the Faculty chiefly concentrated on the following subjects:

1. History of the VKP(b) (2 hours per week for a year)
2. Dialectal materialism (2 hours per week for a year)
3. Political economics (2 hours per week for a year)
4. Leninism (2 hours per week for a year)
5. Oriental languages, the language with which the student was to be concerned (10 hours a week for all three years). In addition the students as in the Political Faculty studied either English or French.
6. Physical geography and topography of the country concerned (2 hours per week for a year).
7. Economics of the country concerned (2 hours a week for six months).
8. History of the country concerned (2 hours a week for six months).
9. Political structure of the country concerned (2 hours a week for a year).

(1) Far Eastern Special Army with HQ in Khabarovsk covered Japan, China, Manchuria, and Outer Mongolia. Most students from this command studied either Japanese or Chinese or Mongolian.

(2.) Central Asiatic Military District with HQ in Tashkent covered Afghanistan, Iran, India, etc. Most of the students coming from this command studied Pushtu, Persian or one of the Indian languages.

(3.). The Transcaucasian Military District with HQ in Tbilisi (Tiflis) covered Turkey, Iran and the Arabic States. Most of the students from this command studied Turkish, Persian, etc.

APPOINTMENT UPON COMPLETION OF STUDIES

Upon graduation from either institute, the students were given appointments by the order of the Central Committee of the Communist Party. If, for example, a consulate ~~needed~~ required an employee, it made an application, through the Foreign office to the Central Committee of the VKP(b). The Committee then ordered the director of one of the Institutes to recommend one of the students most suited to the job. The candidate was then screened and passed on by the Central Committee of the VKP(b).

Among others who have attended the Leningrad Institutes Oriental Institute the following have been particularly listed in an attempt to ^{indicate} ~~show~~ positions to which the students were apt to be appointed upon completion of their studies. (All names considered)

BUROV, fmu. Attended the Political Faculty and trained in Iranian affairs. In 1939 was appointed intelligence officer on the Iranian Frontier in Russian Central Asia.

KUDROV, Konstantin. Trained at the Foreign Trade Faculty on Mongolian affairs. Later received additional ~~Japan~~ training on Japanese affairs and was appointed an intelligence officer on Japan.

PETROV, Apollon Aleksandrovich. Trained at the Political Faculty where he received training in the Chinese language, history and literature. Graduated around 1930 or 1931. He received additional training at the Academy of Sciences in Leningrad and published a book on Chinese philosophy. Served as learned secretary, and, from 1938 on, as Vice Director of the Institute of Oriental Studies at the Academy of Sciences. In 1945 was appointed First Secretary of the Soviet Embassy in China, later becoming Ambassador.

PETROV, Georgi Mikhailovich. In 1932 or 1933 graduated from the Political Faculty as an Iranian expert. He later became dean of the Political Faculty and in 1938 was appointed as a scientist to the Institute of Oriental Studies of the Academy of Sciences in Leningrad. In 1940 he was posted to Tiflis to organize intelligence activities in Iran.

The following have been identified as language professors and country specialists at both the Leningrad and Moscow Institutes (1) *(none of these are*
carded in 200-4-106)

CHINESE

ALEKSEYEV, V.M. (Leningrad) Professor of Chinese language
BOROVKOV, K.A. (Leningrad) As't Prof in Uiguric (Turkish Language of Sinkiang).
FESENKO (Moscow). Director of a Faculty and Professor on the History of China, especially the Sinkiang Province.

KARA MURZA (Moscow). As't Professor of Chinese language and history of China

KOLOKOV (Moscow) Professor of the Chinese language
MALOV, S. Ye. (Leningrad). Professor in Uiguric which is the Turkish language of Sinkiang.
OSIPOV (Leningrad) (Governance, Chinese national) Lecturer on the Chinese language

PUCHOV (Leningrad) (Governance, Chinese national) Lecturer on the Chinese language

SMYKALOV, G.F. (Leningrad). Professor in the Chinese courses
MUDAKHIN, K.K. (Moscow) Prof. in Uiguric (Turkish language in Sinkiang).
BASKAKOV, N. (Moscow) As't Prof. in Uiguric (Turkish language of Sinkiang)

ARABIC

GRANDE (Moscow) Professor
KRACHKOVSKI (Leningrad) Prof in Arabic
SEMENOV, V. (Leningrad) As't Prof.

VASILYEVNA, Ode (Leningrad) As't Prof (Arabic woman)

INDIAN

BARANIKOV, A.P. (Leningrad) Prof in Urdu, Bengali, Hindi

DATT, Ali (Leningrad) Lecturer on Urdu, Bengali

KRASNODEMSKI, Ye. F. (Leningrad) As't Prof on Bengali, Hindi, Marathi

SHIRAYEV, (Leningrad) As't Prof on Hindu, Marathi

SOTNIKOV, (Leningrad) As't Prof on Bengali, Urdu

(1) Information on the Leningrad Institute does not extend beyond 1949 while that on the Moscow Institute is good until at least 1943. Instructor in the Russian, German, French and English languages have not been included in the list.

JAPANESE

GLUSKINA (Leningrad) As't Prof ~~In~~ Japanese

KONRAD, N.I. (Leningrad and Moscow) Prof on Japanese

~~KOLPAKCHI~~

KOLPAKCHI (Leningrad) As't Prof ~~on~~ Japanese

OKA (Leningrad) (Japanese national) Lecturer on Japanese

ZHIVOTOVA (Leningrad) As't Prof on Japanese

MONGOLIAN

BURDUKOV, A.v. (Leningrad) Lecturer on Mongolian

BERLIN, L. Ye. (Moscow) Prof. Taught History of Mongolia

BATUKHAN (Leningrad) (A Mongol). As't Prof on Mongolian

KHAYBULLIN (Moscow) As't Prof. on Mongolian

KOZIN, S.A. (Leningrad). Prof. on Mongolian

MANZHIGEYEV (Moscow) As't Prof. on Mongolian

POPPE, N.N. (At Moscow Institute as a visiting professor, on staff of Leningrad Institute
Lectured on the History of Mongolia

PANKRATOV, B.I. (Leningrad) Prof. on Mongolian and Chinese subjects.

STARITSYNA, B.P. (Moscow) As't Prof. Taught History of Mongolia and Mongolian language.

PERSIAN & PUSHTU

ARENDS, A.K. (Leningrad) Ast. Prof. Persian

BAVEND (Leningrad) (Persian) Lecturer on Persia

BERTELS, Ye. Ye. (Leningrad) Prof. Persian and Pushtu.

MILLER (Moscow) Prof. Persian

ROMASKOVICH, A.A. (Leningrad. Prof. Persian.

ZHIVOTOVA, (Moscow) Prof. Persian

TURKISH

GORDLOVSKI(M^Oscow) Prof. ~~Turkish~~

KONONOV, (Moscow Leningrad) As't Prof.

NIHAT(Leningrad) (Turkish national) Lecturer

ZADE, Jevded(Leningrad) (Turkish national) As't Prof.